2. Directorate of Extension Services, jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.
3. School of Correspondence Courses and Distance Education, Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa.
4. Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur.

Maharashtra

1. Directorate of Distance Education, University of Bombay, Mumbai.
2. Department of Adult and Continuing Education & Extention Work, Shivaji University, Kohlapur.
3. Department of Correspondence Courses and Distance Education, SNDT Women's University, Mumbai.
4. Distance Education Centre, University of Poona; Pune.

Orissa

1. Directorate of Correspondence Courses, Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar.

Punjab

1. Directorate of Correspondence Courses, Punjab University, Patiala.
2. Department of Extension Education, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
3. Directorate of Correspondence Courses, Punjab University, Chandigarh.

Rajasthan

1. Distance Learning, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.

Tamil Nadu

1. Institute of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education, Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai.
2. Directorate of Extension Education, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.
3. Directorate of Distance Education, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.
4. Institute of Correspondence Education, University of Madras, Madras.
5. Mother Teresa Women's University, Madras.
6. Alagappa University, Alagga Nagar, Karaikudi.
7. Directorate of Distance and Continuing Education, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Institute of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education, Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut.
2. Institute of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
3. Directorate of Education, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar.
4. Department of Distance Education, Gurukul Kangari Vishwa Vidyalaya, Haridwar.
5. Directorate of Correspondence Courses, Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanas:.

West Bengal

1. Directorate of Correspondence Courses, Burdwan University, Burdwarn.
2. Adult, Continuing Education and Extension Centre, Jadavpur University, Jadavpur.

Slashing Down of AMS

671. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether slashing down of nonproduct specific Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) without correcting product specific AMS would not add to highly negative figure of AMS on 17 crops of GAT negotiations;

(b) whether non-product AMS for power would be kept at the stated level; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) to (c) The concept of Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) used in the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture is a negotiated concept designed to measure the trade distorting

domestic support given to agriculture by member countries of GATT. It does not take into account a large variety of support measures for the agricultural sector. The AMS comprises of two components viz. product specific and non-product specific support. For the purpose of calculating the domestic support to agricultual producers, both product specific AMS and non-product specific AMS are taken product account. During the base period (1986-88) the average product specific AMS was about Rs. minus 24442.2 crores and the non-product specific AMS was estimated at Rs. 4581.4 crores. The total AMS was, therefore, minus 19,860 crores. India has not taken any reduction commitments for the AMS.

Revival of Students Information Bureau

672. SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some "Students Informaion Bureau" used to function above the Central Secretariat Library in the past;

(b) whether the Bureau used to provide very useful information to students of different academic qualifications to choose their career;

(c) whether the Bureau ahs since been closed down, causing severe strain and incovenience to students and making them victims of touts and anti-social institutions to pay huge amount for the said information;

(d) whether the Government propose to revive the said Bureau in the near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The work of 'Students Information Service Unit' (SIS) of the Department of Education was transferred to the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) with effect from 1st July, 1987 to avoid duplication and save manpower. It continues to function effectively and responds to enquiries from students, parents and others in India and abroad on availability/duration/ eligibility requirements of different courses in Indian Universities/other institutions in the country.

The unit has compiled comprehensive information on educational programmes conducted by Universities, Polytechnics, Industrial Training Institutes, Government Departments, Research Laboratories, etc. AIU share the information with all Government Departments, including the Ministry of External Affairs/Ministry of Human Resource Development/Indian Council for Cultural Relation who are concerned with nomination of foreign students and all others. Besides, AIU: (i) produces extensive literature on recognised university courses/education through the Handbooks: (ii) releases new items through the Employment News on institutions operating as self-styled universities in the country.

शत-प्रतिशत साक्षरता प्राप्त किया जाना

673. **श्री मोहिन्दर सिंह कल्याण:** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में शत-प्रतिशत साक्षरता के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है,

(ख) सरकार तथा सरकार की अधीनस्थ सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं/अभिकरणों द्वारा देश में साक्षरता के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु क्या-क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं, और

(ग) देश में साक्षरता के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में अब तक हुई राज्य-वार प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के शिक्षा मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुही राम सैकिया): (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन को वर्ष 2005 तक 15-35 वर्ष की आयु-वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को साक्षर बनाने का दायित्व सौंपा गया है। साक्षरता के लिए प्रमुख दृष्टिकोण स्वयंसेवक-आधारित संपूर्ण साक्षरता अभियानों के माधयम से हैं जो जिलों द्वारा तैयार की गई परियोजनाओं के आधार पर शुरू किया गया है संपूर्ण साक्षरता अभियान जिला साक्षरता समितियों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं जिनमें स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों के प्रतिनिधि भी शामिल होते हैं। जिन क्षेत्रों में संपूर्ण साक्षरता अभियान अभी तक शुरू नहीं किए हैं उन क्षेत्रों में स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को छोटे-छोटे क्षेत्रों में साक्षरता संबंधी कार्य शुरू करने कि लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन की शुरूआत से 31-3-96 तक विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार साक्षर बनाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।